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Students of Bryn Mawr College

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The College News

VOL. XLIII, NO. 5

ARDMORE and BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1957

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PRICE 20 CENTS

D. Bodde Talks On Confucianism

"Confucianism is not a religion at all, but a way of life", was Mr. Derke Bodde's opening remark for the 1902 lecture given in the Common Room Monday.

Mr. Bodde's lecture, "Confucianism and Modern China" dealt primarily with Confucianism in "old China" and some of its effects both good and bad in pre ent day China.

The Chinese attitude to religion is different from that of the Western world. Confucianism extends into every phase of existence. It is not confined to an organized church, priesthood, etc. It is a system of philosophy, ethics and social and political relations, a product of the dominant ruling class of China, the Mandarins.

"Nature, according to Confucianism, is essentially a pattern of goodness. It is not the product of a divinity; it is good because it exists." The cause of nature is unimportant.

Goodness of Man

Confucianism does not recognize positive evil, that is, evil forces or the devil. Such evil as may be impossible to overlook is explained as "A temporary deflection from nature by man's failure to understand nature." All men are potentially good, potentially capable of becoming sages.

Man receives knowledge through nature, intelligence and education; never through divine revelation. The civilized world of man and nature interlock, although man is subordinate to nature.

The individual is ethically bound to do what is right. There is no belief in Confucianism in immortal reward or punishment.

Confucius, himself, after being an unsuccessful government official was a successful teacher. Mr. Bodde summarized briefly some of his principles that the superior man, the Confucian gentleman was supposed to follow. He must be widely learned in the humanities but not in practical skills. He must carefully heed the "Li" the sum total of the proper modes of behavior, while at the same time he must express his inner nature. What he is or "his basic stuff" and his "training" must be properly balanced to form the "golden mean."

Role of Family

Confucianism considers the family to be the basis of social organization. The state is an enlargement of the family. In society there is a place for everyone and though everyone is morally equal, Confucianism grants differences in intelligence. A class system, therefore, is inevitable although its boundaries are not rigid.

As to some of the beneficial effects on Confucianism Mr. Bodde mentioned the belief in an ethical universe, the belief in the civilizing power of education, the stress on the "golden mean," and the psychological assurance of a fixed position in society.

On the other hand Confucianism's "ivory tower scholasticism" and its belief in man's subordination to nature and its extreme conservatism are largely responsible for China's lack of progress in the fields of natural science.

The stress on the family institution and personal relations have lead to neglect of institutions (especially legal) and the state as a whole.

Undergrad Polls BMC Traditions

The Undergraduate Association questionnaire on traditions will be placed in the boxes of sophomores, juniors and seniors tonight. The questionnaire is a part of a survey Undergrad is taking to determine the strength of student support of traditions.

Students are requested to fill out the questionnaire and to return it by Friday to the Undergrad Advisory Board member in their hall.

Advisory Board members are:

Denbigh—Susan Breese.

East House—Catharine Lucas.

(not participating in poll)

Merion—Naomi Bograd.

Non-Resident—Sally Powers.

Pembroke East—Kate Collins.

Pembroke West—Pie Pinckney.

Radnor—Debbie Zimskind.

Rhoads—Betsy Gott, Julie O'Neil.

Rockefeller—Carolyn Kern.

Wyndham—Tia Boal.

Scientists Revive Dead Hallowe'en

Attention all members and would-be members of the Science Club! There will be a post Hallowe'en party on Thursday, November 7 at 8:30 in Applebee Barn. The party is intended as a get together for all students and faculty members who are interested in science or in joining the Science Club.

In addition, the Science Club is sponsoring a lecture which is scheduled for Tuesday, November 12 at 8:30 in the Chemistry Lecture Room in Park. The speaker will be Dr. Russell Wehr who is Professor of Physics at Drexel Institute. The title, Divining Rods, which Professor Wehr has chosen should be an adequate stimulant to curiosity.

Anti-Play's Past Has Hoot, Hurrah

This Friday and Saturday evening, November 8th and 9th at 8:30 p.m., THE BALD PRIMADONNA, an anti-play by Eugene Ionesco will be presented at the Skinner Workshop. The cast, directed by Harvey Phillips, will include Janet Myles and Jon Korper as Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mary-Lou Cohen and David Morgan as Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Helene Valabregue as the maid, and Charles Knight as the firechief.

The following article by Jacques Camarchand, drama critic for Le Figaro Littéraire first appeared as the preface to an edition of Ionesco's collected plays:

"I always remember with pleasure the murmurs of discontent, spontaneous indignation, and scoffing which greeted the first stage appearance at the Theatre des Noctambules of THE BALD PRIMADONNA. I had spent there an extraordinarily pleasant evening which the groans and ironic laughter of the celebrities in the audience only made still more delightful.

That evening it was not once, but ten, fifteen or twenty times that I heard this kind of comment: 'But really, why THE BALD PRIMADONNA? No primadonna appeared, or so it seemed to me, my good Friend—at least I did not notice her. And bald! Did you see anyone who was bald? And that fireman—what was a fireman doing there? Whom are they making fun of?' It was evident that the celeb-

Continued on Page 6, Col. 4

Cornerstone Laid For The Biology Building, First BM Campus Addition In Nearly Twenty Years



Biology Building's cornerstone is put into place

President McBride officiated at the cornerstone laying ceremony of the new biolog building at 2:00 p.m. on Saturday, November 2. The ceremony was planned as the highlight of the Alumnae Weekend, "Cornerstones—1957."

Miss McBride told the audience of faculty members, alumnae, students and friends that "the Biology building is the first addition to the Bryn Mawr campus in nearly twenty years." It is planned as an extension of Park Hall, and will house biology and additional chemistry facilities. Miss McBride remarked on the rapid growth of science at Bryn Mawr since the completion of Dalton Hall sixty years ago.

"Science starts with the research person. In laying the cornerstone we want to acknowledge this research which distinguishes our Department of Biology . . . We must also look to the new recruits; Bryn Mawr has long had one of the largest enrollments in the sciences."

As Miss McBride explained, this is only the first stage of the proposed expansion program; physics and mathematics buildings will rise on the other side of Park Hall. "The inadequate facilities with which we have been working will finally be replaced by September 1958."

President McBride expressed her thanks to the members of the Biology Department for all their work in planning the building. She then proceeded to name the persons who would "share the mortar" in the official sealing of the cornerstone. They were Miss J. Oppenheimer, Mr. R. Conner, Miss E. Bliss, Mr. L. J. Berry, Miss M. Gardiner, all members of the department. Also Miss Jackson, graduate student, Blair Disette '59, biology major, Mr. E. Rhoads, and Mr. H. Cadbury, Trustees of the College; Mrs. E. Smith, president of the Alumnae Association and Mr. Noble, representative of the architectural firm, Martin, Stewart and Noble, designing the building.

Sealed in the cornerstone were several significant papers. Among these were reprints of some of the works by early members of the Department, the first communique from the National Institutes of Health regarding their program of grants (it was the \$314,000 received from them that enabled the construction to get underway this year), current catalogues and finding lists and the folder indicating the original plan of the science center.

Immortal Documents

More specifically, the contents of the cornerstone were as follows:

Bryn Mawr College Calendar of Undergraduate Courses, 1957-1958.

Bryn Mawr College Calendar of Graduate Courses, 1957-1958.

Bulletin of the Carola Woerishofer Department of Social Work and Social Research of Bryn Mawr College.

Finding List, 1956-1957.

The College News dated Wednesday, October 23, 1957 and of October 30, 1957.

Bryn Mawr Notes, October 1957 (this is the first edition of this new paper).

Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin, Summer, 1957.

Program entitled "Cornerstones" of the Alumnae Week-end, November 2-3, 1957.

Continued on Page 5, Col. 1

All-Bach Concert Strikes Critic As "Provocative And Satisfying"

by Martha Bridge

The all-Bach concert presented this weekend by the Philadelphia Orchestra was one of those which demand critical reaction far beyond appraisal of the level of performance. It was an exciting program because it was controversial—quite an achievement, considering that over two hours were devoted to the works of a single composer.

The concert struck this reviewer as a highly skilled exhibition of the several ways in which the music of Bach can be presented to a contemporary audience. The two outstanding artists in this performance, Eugene Ormandy and Agi Jambor, are equally concerned with the problem of playing Bach in the idiom of the modern instrument. Their solutions are quite different.

It seems particularly fortunate that the choruses of Bryn Mawr, Haverford, and Swarthmore were given the opportunity to participate in so stimulating a program. The short but powerful piece in which the Three College Chorus sang Bach's Cantata No. 50, "Nun ist das Heil", is a sort of monolithic fragment of music. It struck this reviewer as being rather distant in quality from the conventional balance and urbanity which are commonly associated with Bach.

This cantata is exultant and aggressive; it starts loud and gets louder. It must be a tremendously exciting piece to sing, and the three hundred voices on stage communicated this feeling to the audience. It is to be regretted, however, that after an electrifying opening theme sung by the bass section, a good deal of the chorus' efforts was covered by the orchestra, particularly by the trumpets. It also seemed to this reviewer that the chorus was placed rather too far back—although perhaps this could not have been avoided with so many people on the stage.

The most satisfying interpretation of Bach's music was offered by M. e. Jambor, in her performance of the Concerto in D major and the Concerto No. 1, in D minor. Hers was not a strictly orthodox

interpretation, particularly with respect to tempo and the use of the pedal, but it brought out the essential character of Bach's genius—clarity within complexity. Mme. Jambor plays Bach with a precision too free to seem mechanical and a brilliance too rich to seem cold. Always she is playing the piano, and the instrument necessarily sets the limits of expression—one is often aware of the non-pianistic origins of the D Major Concerto, for example. Yet with Mme. Jambor playing, one has the feeling of reaching towards the composer's intention, of a minimum of sacrifice of musical integrity. This is twentieth century Bach, but it is Bach that rings true.

Mr. Ormandy's Bach, on the other hand, seemed somewhat overdressed for the occasion. Let us leave aside the opening Fugue from "The Musical Offering", which was perfectly pleasant but cumbersome in the weaving of orchestral voices, and the Suite from the "Goldberg Variations", which accomplished upon this reviewer the sleep-inducing mission for which the program notes announce it to have been designed. But then there was the final selection, the Toccata and Fugue in D minor, transcribed for full orchestra from the original organ composition.

This reviewer is far from a purist in matters of transcribing Bach's music from archaic to contemporary instruments. And it must be noted that this selection was extremely impressive and sonorous when submitted to the expertly luscious playing of a very great orchestra. But it was Bach transformed, not transcribed, Bach made into an e bryonic Brahms. This, of course, raises a basic aesthetic question: can the effectiveness of the transformed piece be judged without reference to the concept of the composer's original?

So this was a provocative and satisfying concert, about which members of the Bryn Mawr chorus will doubtless have more to tell us. It was a concert in which, as has been suggested, the audience was called upon to participate in active critical response to music-making, which is always new.

THE COLLEGE NEWS



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Still Knitting - - -

Owing to hysterically vociferous requests, the Curriculum Committee, after long deliberation upon Goodhart grass, has decided to legalize Bryn Mawr's most popular classroom

pursuit.

As we understand, the new major in knitting will not necessitate a thorough analysis of knitting styles throughout the ages and afghans, but a thesis on "The Development of the Crochet Loop since the Hangman's Noose" is de rigueur. A full year tennis sweater or two term argylls will be acceptable in place of an oral report or needle-dropping. The comprehensives will cover the cable stitch and the irritability of the faculty.

Speaking of the latter, we hear that facing 20 Madame Defarges is a bit on the disconcerting side. Rather amusing, what? After all, what is more flattering than having 20 pairs of elbows vibrating in unison in ostensible oblivion of what is being said "up front"? Or what is more decorative than the duffel bags brought to class to house THE apparatus and equipment? And what more musical than the fierce alarm of tons of metal rods hitting the waxed and weary floor with a dramatic thud? We hope youse gets the point. Knit one, pail two.

Give And Take

On October 28, a representative of the United States and the Soviet Union's ambassador met to discuss the possibilities of greater freedom of cultural exchange between the two nations. Two years ago, at the Geneva conference at which both countries were represented, Secretary of State Dulles had stated the American willingness to participate in such a program if Soviet barriers were removed.

Yet it was not until this September that we ourselves removed a factor considered to be an obstacle to such exchange. Until amended by Congress this year, our immigration laws required that all foreigners applying for a visa to the United States submit to being fingerprinted. Although the U. S. government has thought it improbable that fingerprinting ever prevented the inhabitants of non-communist nations from visiting this country, all communist states except Yugoslavia and Poland have refused to allow their citizens to be fingerprinted. The Soviet government has ostensibly looked upon this process as applicable only to criminals and consequently no one except "officials", exempt under the law, has come to this country. The new ruling now reads that all visitors will be free from fingerprinting unless they remain in this country for more than a year.

We applaud this action, especially in view of the possibility that student exchange procedure will be facilitated. Although Dr. Langer of Harvard has termed exchange between American students and scholars "unfeasible" at present, we at least can hope for a better day. In the light of recent scientific events, we have had it proved to us, perhaps all too unfortunately, that certain cultural and scholarly exchanges with other nations will not only be beneficial but necessary to our well-being.

In view of this fact and also the easing of the fingerprint restrictions, the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on exchange of ideas, information, technical, scientific, and cultural delegations are timely and important. The U.S. has agreed to accept delegations if only Russia will cooperate in radio and tv communications. Two steps have been taken. The rest remains to be seen (concretely, we hope).

'Am What Am

by Debby Ham

There's no time and free will at Bryn Mawr. Of all symbols Taylor Clock and bells are the hardest to ignore. Standing squarely in the middle of campus they are everywhere visible and audible. The clock declares nine, and the bell tolls for all. Without mercy it sounds from morn to night while far beneath the students scurry obediently to its chimes. Supposing the clock should stop at say, twenty of ten on a Wednesday morning; the students of Contemp., French 201., Russian 203., Spanish 1. and Spanish 3 (to name a few) would doubtless remain sitting until they became mummified for a future age of archeologists.

Yet for those who resent the stern order from above, there are discoverable flaws in the dictums of Taylor Clock. The mechanism is not at peace with itself. On all sides it registers a different time. Whether any of these times are in harmony with the spheres is a moot point. But for the sake of the student, the liberating effect of these differences is truly encouraging. She who wishes two more minutes may have them merely by gazing at another face of the clock. Concomitant latenesses may be philosophically explained by the truth, "all is relative."

If the clock runs on a personal system through the week, on the weekends it runs berserk or not at all. This pedantic child of Bryn Mawr scholastically disdains the cosmos. Friday afternoons it falters and stops, not to continue un-

til the following Monday. Perhaps the interlude represents paradise, or perhaps the clock is just one more advocate of the famed Bryn Mawr "individualism".

Calendar

Thursday, November 7

8:30 p.m.—Science Club party, Applebee barn.
8:30 p.m.—Professor S. Camman of University of Pennsylvania, will speak on Buddhism. Art Lecture Room, Library.

Friday, November 8

8:30 p.m.—First performance of T e Bald Primadonna. Skinner.

Saturday, November 9

8:30 p.m.—Performance of The Bald Primadonna. Skinner.

Monday, November 11

8:30 p.m.—The Horace White Memorial lecture, the last in the series on Mycenaean writings, given by Dr. Rhy Carpenter. Topic "Significance": Goodhart Hall.

CHEST X-RAYS

Date: Wednesday, November 13.
Hours: 10:00-12:00; 1:30-3:30.
Mobile Unit in front of Taylor.
Who: Staff, faculty, families.
IMPORTANT: Because of recent medical developments, ANNUAL chest X-rays are no longer required for students.

From The Balcony
Rumple

by Lynne Levick

"Rumple", a new musical comedy, is now ending a successful pre-Broadway run in Philadelphia. The cast boasts such top veteran performers as Eddie Foy, of "Pajama Game" fame, Gretchen Wyler, whose work in "Silk Stockings" and "Guys and Dolls" won her the top female role, and Stephen Douglass, who has played lead roles in "Pajama Game" and "Damn Yankees".

The antics of Eddie Foy, as Rumple the cartoon character, keep the show at a brisk, refreshing pace. Having the freedom of the stage at his discretion, Foy charms the audience with his good-humored cavorting, a quality of command born, no doubt, from his long years of experience. Gretchen Wyler, as the witty idea-girl for "Rumple" adds spice and color to the show. Her singing is pleasant but her dancing is unpolished and refined.

Stephen Douglass, who plays the cartoonist and creator of "Rumple", is at his best when he is singing. His tall, handsome figure decorates the stage well, but his portrayal of a romantic young man falls short of his fine singing.

The plot itself is the great weakness of "Rumple". It is almost remarkable that such a delightful play has resulted from such a thin, frequently-treated theme. The basis of the play is reminiscent of "Topper", "Finian's Rainbow", and "Brigadoon". Rumple, the cartoon character, and his girl friend, Anna, haunt the author of the comic strip to prevent him from giving up the comic strip which would doom the characters to eternity in the land of Oblivia. Rumple and Anna travel to the real world and so involve themselves in the life of the author, who

is the only person who can see Anna and Rumple, that they manage to break up his marriage drive him mad with their constant presence, and make his idea-girl think she is insane when she sees glasses floating and doors opening and closing by themselves. The wise cracks are often worn thin from use. (When invisible Anna lifts and touches Gretchen Wyler's mink coat, Gretchen pops in, "They should kill these ings before they sell them!") At times, too, the dialogue becomes downright corny. When the plot becomes dominant and is to be taken seriously, the play falls from its height of gay entertainment.

Much of the time, however, none of the actors take themselves seriously and the end object seems to be to entertain. At these moments "Rumple" reaches its great height.

The dance numbers are not unusual. The great musical strength comes from the cleverness of the lyrics and music. Such songs as "Red Letter Day" and "In Times Like These" are sure to be heard in the coming months. Of particular note is a song and dance routine about Oblivia done by Anna and Rumple and such extinct comic strip characters as Buster Brown, the Calendar Girls, and the Happy Hooligans.

It seems that Rumple is due for moderate success in New York. The music is good, the performers talented, and the plot, though thin is a time-tested, successful one. The play raises the audience to a level of enjoyment, but it never elevates the viewer to a serious or thoughtful plane. If its object is to create enjoyment, the play is extremely successful. It has its moments, but the moments are never exalted.

Letter to the Editor

1 November

To the Editor of The News, in reply to your last week's letter:

And so, Miss Dixon, the Wyndham we knew and loved is gone. Gone—where, and to what end?

There was a time and a very good time it was when Wyndham controlled the destinies of the only two organs of creative aesthetics at your institution, Revue and College Theatre, when Russian folk dances and learned Spanish lectures were the order of the day and fiercely informal meetings, minglings, diatribes and dates the order of the night, when those of us banned from the campus could find encouragement and consolation even from churlish Charlie—this time, you proclaim, is past.

And what now takes its place? Knowing only conformity, you think a rebel someone revolting; knowing nothing of art, you cannot tell arty from artistic; knowing nothing, you consider an individual somewhat lower than the animals. You have taken to electing yourselves to offices, you have taken on a grey flannel shroud, you have taken away our Wyndham. Let us have a few traditions left. Is nothing sacred?

Yes, there is one thing sacred, one sanctity you can violate but never destroy: the memory of those gone on before, and in their name I curse you.

Hear me, all you rich and varied spirits home, homeless and betrayed—may the ghosts of your motorcycles and the echoes of your songs haunt these new heathen, spoil their teas and sour their stomachs, curdle their milk and gum their sugar, spoil their sleep and frighten off their new chinless, dates!

Wyndham, thou art most foully slain—when comes there such another?

E. B. White, III,
Haverford

1. The News is not responsible for material in this column.
2. The News will offer a subscription to the Haverford News to anyone who finds Ellen Dixon in the Finding List.

To the Editor of the News:

As one freshman who was quite overcome by the traditions awaiting her at Bryn Mawr, I welcomed your excellent discussion of both sides of the question, and should like to let off some steam at this time.

I had the luck—good or bad—of going to an American school in Paris, the students of which came from many different countries and backgrounds. Some had never undergone the process of a formal education before; others came straight from America; still others were continentalized Americans. In light of this smallness, and to a certain extent location of the school, traditions were difficult to maintain. Not that they were scorned; but with no football team, no cheerleaders, no effective chorus, the thing known as school spirit was virtually unknown. Instead, a common affection for each other and a bond which being on an American island in France created, were to be found.

This may in part explain my slowness to comprehend the traditions-fever.

Traditions, per se, are fine. But all too often they are not carried out with genuine love and respect but rather out of a sense of compulsion. "Everyone is participating; I cannot be different and do what I feel like doing—else I shall surely be 'queer'." Why? After all, Bryn Mawr is supposed to be encouraging individuality and to a certain extent, non-conformism. Emerson would be mildly surprised, to say the least, at some of the very conformist trends in America—in Bryn Mawr, more specifically—today.

This does not mean that we are to traipse around in dirty black pants and sweaters, be existential-Continued on Page 6, Col. 3

Record Library To Offer Members Benefit of Increase

In 1938, a generous gift from the Carnegie Foundation gave the college enough records to start a lending library. Under the auspices of Undergrad, this record collection in the West Wing of the Library now numbers over 1,300 works, at least one-third of which are on long playing records.

Membership in the Record Library is open to anyone connected with the college, and entails only registration with Mrs. van Hulsteyn at the West Wing desk, and the payment of a dollar. (Payday, if you like). Aside from a plea to treat the records as you would your own, the rules governing the Record Library are:

1. All records must be signed in and out at the Librarian's desk, and only when the Librarian is at the desk.

2. Records may be kept seven days. Fines of two cents per record per day will be charged for overdue records. Only two recordings at a time may be borrowed, with the exception of single 78's, five of which may be taken at once. Money accumulated from membership fees and overdue charges goes towards the purchase of new records.

We are happy to announce that, due to the large membership last year (and a fabulous sale at Sam Goody's this week), we are about to order some forty new LP records. Your suggestions and, of course, your dues and fines, are more than welcome!

Anne Farlow
Anne Sprague
Co-Chairmen

The News is pleased to announce the following elections to its editorial board:

Copy Editor, Eleanor Winsor '60.

Managing Editor, Barbara Broome '60.

Make-up Editor, Rita Rubinstein '60.

Role of University to Stimulate Student To Self-Realization and Self-Knowledge

The following article was submitted by a graduate student in the economics department.

by Aranka E. Kovacs

The present emphasis on the "university crisis" and the discussions on the primary and essential role of our universities is of vital concern not only to professors, administrators, and college presidents, but to the university student as well. What are the ultimate expectations of the student and for what purpose should that "degree" be obtained? Perhaps to many undergraduates these problems are not clearly visualized, but to the thoughtful student the anticipations of how he or she will benefit from those university years are real and important. To these students the university represents in essence the environment most favorable for the development of individual human resources. It offers opportunity and inspiration for independent thought and for the expression of ideas. It offers insight into and understanding of the knowledge of the past; wisdom for the present; and responsibility and experience for the future.

The university years are not without intellectual and emotional conflicts; for the days are a mixture of an irresponsible surging spirit in search of Truth, and a sense of uncontrollable restlessness and despondency. Listening to the lecturer expound the abstractions

Alliance Outlines Future NSA Plans

by Gail Beckman

On Monday, November 4, several graduate students met the undergraduates in the Common Room at 7:15. They discussed the role that students play in politics in their own countries. It was very interesting to the Alliance Board that the response of the graduate students to this invitation to speak about their countries was so immediate and so positive. This year the graduate students are sending a representative to the Alliance Board. Some indication does therefore exist that the graduate students do not want to be entirely isolated from the undergraduate campus activities. Perhaps more organizations should extend invitations to participate in activities and should send more publicity of their plans to the graduate students.

On Tuesday, Nov. 5, Maurice Rosenblatt spoke on the Political Implications of the Little Rock Crisis on Moderates at 8:30 in the Common Room. The subject was a very timely and a very important one.

More activity has now centered about this question of participating with other colleges in extra-curricular as well as curricular activities. Plans are being laid for co-operation with Harcum and Rosemont on an NSA (National Student Association) project in March. A request from Pennsylvania Military College for contact with the Bryn Mawr Alliance has been received by the board and an invitation for a joint meeting is being sent immediately to the persons in charge of their organization. Finally, several students and professors have expressed interests and doubts about the problem of intercollege co-operation. It is true that there may be a question of transportation problems for reaching colleges not very accessibly located. This does not mean, however, that such a problem could not be solved if the interest in reaching another college were expressed soon enough to reach someone (professor or student) who would be anxious to co-operate or would feel a similar interest in the activity in question. The fact that comment has been raised about this issue indicates that doubts and interest in it are not restricted to the Alliance Board.

Rev. Montgomery Sees Contrasts In Faiths, Psychiatry

One has only to look at the comments made by people on both sides to see the contrast and division between religion and psychiatry according to the Reverend Robert P. Montgomery, chaplain to Presbyterian students and faculty at Princeton University, who spoke Thursday evening in the Common Room. His topic was "Religion and Psychiatry". He further added, however, that several people such as Eric Fromm (from whom he quoted) are trying to unite Freud and the great religions under a common "ethical core".

Just as the psychiatrist encourages an acting again of the original conflict under more favorable circumstances (these circumstances, according to Montgomery, being ones of love and acceptance) so, too, ought religion to be able to resolve the conflicts of man by expression of love and acceptance. Too often, however, the patient feels that it is difficult to reach a clergyman and that he will receive moral condemnation from the church. Here is where the church must recapture the true meaning of agape (what Reverend Montgomery defined as "love without any question of the worthiness of the loved object"), the love of God for man as revealed in the Cross. Agape was further defined here as meaning that "God accepts us just as we are and not as we feel we should be according to some moral or legal code." "One might say that God loves us because of something in Him and not because of something in us."

Through such love, then, religion removes the burden of sin and guilt in a manner similar to that of the psychiatrist. There is still a serious question here, however, as to whether psychiatry "saves" the person from sin (defined by Montgomery as the centering of the self in the self or in a larger self e.g. one's family, one's country). A freeing of the self from the self does occur in psychiatric treatment, according to Reverend Montgomery, but unfortunately, "psychiatry cannot lift the self off itself." In other words, it is very possible that the result of psychiatry is only the self enlarging itself and not a new creation or a "new being" in the religious sense.

Haverford Speakers

HAVERFORD COLLEGE announces
THE WILLIAM PYLE PHILIPS LECTURE SERIES
on
ADVANCES IN MICROBIOLOGY
1957-1958

November 17

ROGER Y. STANIER, Professor of Bacteriology, University of California—Comparative Account of Photosynthetic Mechanisms.

February 13

DAVID M. BONNER, Professor of Microbiology, Yale University—Genes and Their Action.

March 12

JOSHUA LEDERBURG, Professor of Genetics, University of Wisconsin—Reproductive Versatility in Bacteria.

April 11

ARTHUR KORNBERG, Professor of Microbiology, Washington University—Enzymatic Approaches to the Chemical Basis of Heredity.

Lecture Room, The Common Room, Founders Hall, at 8:15 p.m.

Graduate Students From Abroad Speak On Youth in Politics in Their Countries

A panel discussion on the role of the foreign student in politics was held in the Common Room on November 4. Participating were graduate students from six different nations, with undergraduate students in the audience presenting their views on countries with which they were familiar.

The first part of the debate was devoted to the causes of apathy—or interest—of students concerning local activities. Anita Monner-Sans, a graduate-student from Argentina, felt that although the role of the student varies from country to country, there were two factors to be considered: in a big city it is essential that students, especially off-campus ones, take an active interest in political activities, and that in her country, the voting age was eighteen, a decisive element in student interest.

Jean Elder, from Canada, was not in accord with this standpoint in that she maintained that, although the voting age ranges from eighteen to nineteen in Canada, and although most students live off campus, a decided apathy prevails. In addition, she pointed out that there is a tendency toward conservatism in Canada; although the government and the universities do not object to radical ideas, the possibility of obtaining a good job is considerably reduced for the radical person. Furthermore, the United States, which is very wary of "leftist" ideas, has investments in Canada totaling almost eighty percent, a factor not to be forgotten. Lastly, "politics are so dull in Canada!"

Anita then returned to tell in more detail about the student movement in Argentina. She began by stating that the student status in Argentina does not necessarily hold true for other South American countries; one must be careful not to generalize. The Student Federation, which dates back to 1918, is much respected in Argentina. It originated as a rebellious movement against conservatism, and has played a decisive role in the twelve-year period of the Peron dictatorship. As was the case in Hungary last year, stu-

dents have not merely shown interest, but actual participation, at the risk of ending up in jail, being exiled from their homes or even, in some cases, death. However, the student organization is completely non-partisan; it supports that in which it believes, not any particular party. This naturally became more difficult during the Peron regime. Today, the situation has changed somewhat in that Argentina has known relative peace since 1954. Now, the students direct their attention primarily towards social assistance. The main project at the moment is to establish a greater liaison between the people and the universities, through setting up vocational schools, working in overpopulated areas, slums, etc.

Anita went on to explain that the role of the university in Argentina is very different from the one in America. Only those who wish to specialize in one profession attend the universities; the general cultural background is obtained in the secondary schools. It is interesting to note at this point that all universities, eight in total, are state ones; private universities are discouraged because of the danger that one group or religion will dominate. The administration consists of two students, two alumnae, and four faculty members chosen at large by the student body. These eight establish the policy of the school, and send two representatives to the National Federation, which decides upon general principles.

A member of the audience then explained a similar student group in the United States the National Student Association. The main difference here is that its constitution limits students considerably in their viewpoint on the American government; this curbs the effectiveness of the organization.

England's representative, Susan Strabble, pointed out that in Great Britain, the situation is parallel to the one in Canada, in that there is a trend towards conservatism. Ursula Heibges, from Germany, mentioned that in Ger-

Continued on Page 6, Col. 2

Latin To Bumble Puppy, Flu Quarantine And B.M. Ro e Tes -In College Pa ers

College newspapers often provide a valuable service when they bring the individual student out of the triangle of his particular concerns and into the circle of general woe. The Conn Census (Conn. College), for instance, had an absorbing problem for everyone last week. Classicists' attention was directed to the proceedings of the Connecticut section of Classical Associations of New England which took place on their campus. The highlight of the meeting was a panel discussion in which members talked over "methods of preventing the 'mass exodus' which confronts today's Latin Classes." Meanwhile the modern element at Conn. college was looking to the Brave New World for their latest pastime — "Bumble Puppy" — a team game with the object of throwing a ball called a 'round' into a nine foot centrifugal Bumble Puppy Machine".

Several of the men's colleges were concerned with purely practical matters. From one of the confidential columns of Temple University came this gripe—"The suit is on the verge of making a comeback. It was an ensemble consisting of a jacket and trousers both of which were made out of the same material." The Daily Pennsylvanian in their solemn reporting of an administration announcement ("Gate men are not to permit entry to the stadium to anyone carrying bottles or jugs of alcoholic beverages") added this explanatory note—"The aim of the

plan is to remove the causes of disorderly drinking—namely the bottle and the jug."

The less mundane souls of Wesleyan, however, were troubled by deeper problems—"Smith College will remain in quarantine over weekend." As a matter of fact, the crisis even allowed a little sympathy for their rival. "No epidemic at Amherst—the situation is still gloomy. One of the features of the Mardi Gras weekend—the Mt. Holyoke ballet—has been cancelled by the flu scare.

Radcliffe made a gallant effort to rouse a universal spirit with a rocking rolling satellite song, first prize in the annual song contest. "The song most singable after ten beers," on the other hand, was sadly provincial.

"At Radcliffe they tell you the ratio is lovely—for each girl at Radcliffe, Harvard has ten. They'll scramble to date you; just bear in mind always — Radcliffe girls who marry, marry Harvard men. But I found that it wasn't so easy: Competition is rife for those gems of the yard: you've got to run fast, and you've got to hit hard. The worst threat of all is those widows from Wellesley, to whose campus fair go not buses or trains; but somehow the Crimson Tide surges toward Wellesley."

(Of course, since Bryn Mawr also has her problems, we were particularly grateful to the Mt. Holyoke News for sympathetically reprinting the complete College News article on the freshmen rope test.)

Continued on Page 4, Col. 2

1917 . . .

Once again we take a fond look into the "Dark Ages" of 1917 and 1918 through the eyes of The College News.

From the February 21 and March 7 issues in 1917:

"The condition of the grass on the campus is worse than it has ever been before, so bad that the Business Office has put the matter into the hands of the Undergraduate Association. The question of the regulations to enforce keeping off the grass will be taken up by the association . . . Twenty-five cents was voted as a self-imposed fine for walking on the grass, by the Undergraduate Association last Monday night. The money thus collected goes to the Endowment Fund."

The Endowment Fund must be rather large by now!

From the May 9, 1917 issue:

"The average height, weight, lung-capacity, and strength of Bryn Mawr students registers higher in every instance in comparison with the statistics of Oberlin College for Women. In strength the B.M. total is 53.5% greater than Oberlin's."

Oh well, Life called it a tough training ground.

Ah! How Pastoral

From the June 6, 1917 issue:

"Part of the campus between Rockefeller Hall and the athletic fields has been plowed up and will be farmed by some of the professors this summer."

Need more be said?

From the issue of March 28, 1917:

"The distance around the running track in the gymnasium is 225 feet, approximately 23 1/2 times around being one mile."

After running that distance, who could count?

The prize item comes from the May 28 issue in 1917.

"The persistent chirping of a young bird caught in the vines was the only flaw in Ossip Gavrilowitch's popular concert, given in the cloister Friday afternoon."

Who Killed Cock Robin?

Stones were first tried as a means of hushing the birds disturbing the concert. Ushers mounted to the cloister roof and took aim from there, but to no avail. At last the chief culprit was discovered in a young bird tangled in the ivy. An adventurous spirit succeeded in capturing him, but by that time Mr. Gavrilowitch had come to the end of his recital."

Finally a bit about the culture in the Dark Ages of March 28, 1917.

The Sophomores new oral song, sung for the first time last Friday evening, is to the tune of a college highball song."

What kind of a song?

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University Crisis

Continued from Page 3

interests, which are dangerous for good or evil."

The basic role of the university is not to teach the rudiments of a business career, but to awaken and encourage the intellectual and emotional nature of the individual towards self-realization and self-knowledge. Intellectual curiosity and inquiry resulting in creative thought must flourish as an expression of complete freedom and liberty. As John Stuart Mill maintained:

"It is not by wearing down into uniformity all that is individual in themselves, but by cultivating it, and calling it forth, within the limits imposed by the rights and interests of others, that human beings become a noble and beautiful object of contemplation; and as the works partake the character of those who do them, by the same process human life also becomes rich, diversified, and animating, furnishing more abundant aliment to high thoughts and elevating feelings, and strengthening the tie which binds every individual to the race, by making the race infinitely better worth belonging to."

Intelligent men and women have a special responsibility in not only seeking out great ideas and the best that has been created and achieved, but a responsibility in developing to their highest capacity as they assume leadership in the community and in the nation. The social responsibility of university graduates in our industrial age embraces human ideals which, as a leading Canadian newspaper (The Globe and Mail) pointed out, must "enrich the community with a set of values which would endow even rapidly gained prosperity with ethical concepts to relieve materialism of its inhuman starkness." The socio-political consequences of an economic system geared to materialism where the higher values of a democracy and freedom are in-

creasingly in danger of being submerged, are becoming apparent to the sober-minded individual. Indeed, it may be claimed that a rapidly changing society places new demands on our universities and that our industrialized and highly dynamic economy demands adjustments and transitions which result in changing values. It must be recognized, however, that in the modern progressive society, industrial expansion and economic growth must symbolize more than monetary investment, natural resource development, technological progress and an increasing production of goods and services. Basically, it must strive for human development, whereby in all social and cultural contacts the motives of society are a reflection of the concern for human welfare. Many years ago, Einstein cautioned:

"Concern for man himself and his fate must always form the chief interest of all technical endeavour . . . Never forget this in the midst of all your diagrams and equations."

To the student, the university is the keeper of the gate which opens to Truth and to the search for timeless human values. It is when humbleness is felt by the students who is confronted by the vastness of knowledge, and by the greatness of human beings; and it is when confidence, with wisdom and understanding, has been gained though the student realizes the complexity of the universe; that we can be assured that the basic purpose or role of the university has been grasped and imparted.

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Bureau of Recommendations

REMINDER:

November 12 is the closing date for applications for the December New York State Civil Service examinations.

They will be given again later in the year, and may always be taken here on the campus.

Odd Jobs Now Open: Please see Mrs. Dudley.

On Campus

Sales Agencies:

Wanted: A birdge-playing student to sell a new form of duplicate boards. Good commission.

The Wembley sweater agency is still open.

Off Campus

Shipley School Bells: Saturday evenings, 7:30 to 10:00. Will pay \$.75 an hour.

Jobs for Next Year: Please see Mrs. Crenshaw.

The National Security Agency, Fort Meade, Maryland: "Offers unusual and challenging careers to graduates at all levels." The Professional Qualification Test will be given at the college on December 7. Closing date for applications, November 30. Blanks, booklets, and further information at the Bureau of Recommendations.

* * *

Career Conference at Woodward and Lothrop's (department store), Washington, D.C., Friday, December 27.

See the notice posted on the Bureau bulletin board. The store would like to have, by November 15, a list of those interested in attending. Please leave your name at the Bureau.

Events in Philadelphia

THEATRE:

Locust: One Foot in the Door, opens Wednesday for ten days. June Havoc in comedy.

Walnut: Look Homeward, Angel, opens Saturday for two weeks. Anthony Perkins, Jo Van Fleet, Hugh Griffith in Ketti Frings' dramatization of a portion of Thomas Wolfe's autobiographical novel.

Forrest: Nude With Violin, Noel Coward's comedy starring the author, final week.

MUSIC:

Metropolitan Opera: Opens 73rd season at Academy with Eugene O'Neill, Tuesday, November 5.

American Opera Society: Gluck's Paris and Helen, Academy, Thursday, November 7.

Philadelphia Orchestra: Zino Francescatti as soloist, Ormandy conducting, Friday afternoon, November 8, and Saturday evening, November 9.

MOVIES:

Arcadia: Les Girls, Tuesday; musical with Cole Porter score; Gene Kelly, Mitzi Gaynor, Kay Kendall, Taina Elg.

Stanley: Pal Joey, Wednesday; musical with Rodgers and Hart score; Frank Sinatra, Rita Hayworth, Kim Novak.

Randolph: My Man Godfrey, Wednesday; remake of comedy about a butler and a rich girl; David Niven, June Allyson.

Fox: Stopover: Tokyo, Wednesday; spy thriller, Robert Wagner, Joan Collins, Edmond O'Brien.

World: It Happened in the Park, Wednesday; four short stories in the Italian manner, Vittoria De Sica.

Bala: The Gentle Touch, Friday; British film, George Baker, Belinda Lee.



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Cornerstone Ceremony And Talks

Continued from Page 1
her 2-3, 1957.

Large black notebook containing plans and drawings and descriptions of the proposed new buildings for Biology and Physics and Mathematics.

Mimeographed "Notice to Prospective Applicants and Professional Journals" from the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health on appropriation of funds to assist in the financing of the construction of facilities for research in the "sciences related to health."

Two sand dollars collected at Beaufort, North Carolina in 1887 by Dr. E. B. Wilson, Professor of Biology at Bryn Mawr and head of the Department from 1885 to 1891.

"Chromosomes and Heredity," New York, 1910 by Professor T. H. Morgan. A reprint from the American Naturalist.

"Some Aspects of Cytology in Relation to the Study of Genetics," New York 1912, by Professor Edmund B. Wilson. A reprint from the American Naturalist.

"Biographical Memoir of Edmund Beecher Wilson" by T. H. Morgan. Reprint from the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America Biographical Memoirs.

"Edmund Beecher Wilson—Scientist, 1856-1939" by Franz Schrader, Reprint from the Columbia University Quarterly, September, 1939.

"The Kinetochore or Spindle Fibre Locus in Amphiuma Tridactylum" by Franz Schrader. Reprinted from Biological Bulletin, June, 1936.

Talks on Biological Research at Bryn Mawr College by members of the Department followed the Cornerstone Ceremonies for the new Biology Building. The following are summaries of the talks given under the heading of "Specialized Research in Biology":

Food for Onions: Mary S. Gardiner, Professor of Biology.

In onion seedlings there are three clearly distinguishable re-

gions--the primary root, the cotyledonary plate and the cotyledon attached to the seed, the source of nutrients for the growing plant until it is rooted in the ground, it develops photosynthesizing leaves and becomes a self-supporting system. In these three areas there are differentiated cells but also embryonic ones capable of multiplying rapidly and of developing new structures. Because a seedling like this represents a relatively simple tissue system with the potentialities of various patterns of growth, and because they are easy to obtain and to handle, onions were chosen for the studies on factors influencing typical and atypical growth.

The first objective was to determine the degree of self-sufficiency of the different parts of the seedling when separated from the seed and thus deprived of natural source of nutrients, and to study the growth patterns in relation to natural growth. The results indicate that pieces in which the three primary areas of the seedling are represented are capable of synthesizing the complex materials of their own substance, are capable of division and of conducting the energy-releasing reactions necessary to implement such processes.

It seems evident that the cotyledonary plate is essential to the growth in culture of onion seedlings detached from the seeds. This implies that the cells of the cotyledonary plate have synthetic capacities that are lacking in the roots, and that the roots draw from them materials essential to the division of their cells.

Microbial Mutineers: Eleanor A. Bina, Professor of Biology and Dean of the Graduate School.

In an attempt to induce resistance in bacteria in the living host, under experimental conditions, white mice have been infected with staphylococci; some of the mice are treated with streptomycin twice a day for two weeks while others are left untreated. It is much harder to produce resistance

in the staphylococci in this way than had been anticipated (from the ease with which it can be done in the test tube and the frequency with which it occurs in patients). Only eleven cultures from 500 mice were clearly resistant. However, six of them had extremely high resistance and, of particular interest, two of these very resistant cultures originated in mice which had received no streptomycin. Their resistance was a spontaneous change—a mutation. It seems probable, then, that the four other very resistant strains also started as spontaneous mutants. This leaves only five strains whose resistance to streptomycin may have developed as a result of exposure to the drug.

The question now under investigation is whether such exposure has no effect whatever upon the great majority of strains. In preliminary experiments a small difference has been detected between the strains from treated and untreated mice: in cultures from treated mice a larger proportion of the population can tolerate low concentration of streptomycin than is the case with cultures from untreated animals.

Mice on Mountains: L. Joe Berry, Professor of Biology.

Mice kept at a simulated altitude of about 20,000 feet for periods of three weeks to four months are consistently more susceptible to certain bacterial infections than animals kept continuously at normal atmospheric pressures. Interestingly enough, however, the mice that had been at the simulated altitude were more resistant to a virus causing influenza.

The change responsible for the altered resistance to infectious diseases occurring in mice at altitude is unknown. Very likely it is a nonspecific factor affecting resistance to disease. Certain additional findings offer some hope of understanding why mice that have been at altitude respond as

they do to the bacterial and viral infections. A selected chemical substance, normally present in tissues of animals, decreases in concentration to a minimum value after three weeks of altitude and remains unchanged after four months. This implies an altered body chemistry.

Designs in Development: Jane M. Oppenheimer, Professor of Biology.

Embryology has now moved into new channels. About 25 years ago deletion and grafting experiments on amphibian eggs showed that particular relationships between particular parts of the egg and embryo were accountable for one manner in which these parts would later develop. The principle of progressive differentiation thus had received verification through ingenious and critical experimentation.

Today biologists are attempting to describe development quantitatively in chemical and biochemical terms. I have concentrated on attempting to demonstrate mechanisms by which the whole embryo controls the development of its parts and vice versa. I have been especially interested in some of the factors which result in the differences between one part of the brain and another. The chief importance of the performance and results of these experiments is that they add to our knowledge of nature and its functions.

Protozoan Proclivities: Robert L. Conner, Assistant Professor of Biology.

The influence of hormones on bodily processes has been observed for many years. A great deal of knowledge has been accumulated about glands involved, about the lack of over-abundance of hormones produced by these glands, about the chemical nature of the hormones, about the interactions of these compounds, and about ways to treat these disorders. However, nobody is certain as to how any of these compounds act in bodily processes. The effect of hormones may be on body chemistry or on the structure of the cells of living things or perhaps on both.

The main difficulty of studying the action of hormones has been the complexity which the investigator faces. In man there are doz-

Self-Gov Procedure Explained in Detail

by Bette Haney

First Junior Member to Self-Gov

What is the Self-Gov Board up to? Their minutes read like a well censored report of the Atomic Energy Commission. What happens specifically at their weekly meetings? What action do they take in order to "deal with serious cases" referred to in their Constitution? Why don't they publish who violates the honor system and the resulting consequences? Since all girls on campus are ipso-facto members, don't they have a right to know specific details?

There are open advisory board and executive meetings. However, occasionally these meetings are closed. Perhaps this will explain why. When a girl violates the honor system and turns herself in, she comes to talk with the members of the executive board. Here she has the opportunity to explain her side of the story, why she did it, how she interprets the rule, and how she feels the honor system relates to her as a member of the college community. What relevance does this information have for the entire student body? Might it be a specific warning not to let their "honor slip?" This might be true if the system were "big stick politics." But it isn't—it is a system where honor is a personal matter, a personal value, and a personal decision. The system is designed to value the integrity, and respect the dignity of the individual. Therefore, it would be contrary to the basic ideals of the Bryn Mawr Self-Gov system as well as of no constructive value to expose a girl publicly to the judgment of the entire campus.

When a mistake is made, it is difficult enough to account to oneself and to several elected representatives from one's group. If exposed to the entire campus, as is the policy in some colleges, it must be almost impossible to regain group respect and more important still self respect, both of which are necessary to make the Self-Gov honor system alive and personally meaningful.

One of related forms of some hormones and always the scientist is faced with a multitude of similar compounds.

Microorganisms may provide a clue as to how hormones alter or maintain the balance found in normal individuals. These small organisms contain hormone-like compounds which offer a much simpler system than found in higher organisms. Information gained from a simple system may possibly be applied to a more complex situation such as found in man.



Super Sub!

It's been said that the atomic submarine "Nautilus" stays submerged so long that it only surfaces to let the crew re-enlist.

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Bryn Mawr

Rosenblatt Speaks On Little Rock; Its Causes, Political Effects Are Estimated

"The Political Impact of Little Rock" was the subject of Maurice Rosenblatt's speech in the Common Room last night. Mr. Rosenblatt, a professional lobbyist, declared that we were in a period of which everyone should be conscious; he claimed that this was one of the most important periods in American history since 1492. Mr. Rosenblatt explained his statement in a full discussion of the Little Rock crisis, its implications on our foreign policy and the approaching elections of 1958 and 1960.

"Polarization" is one of the main features of Governor Orval Faubus' action cited by Mr. Rosenblatt. Division of the South into two factions, the White Citizens Councils and the N.A.A.C.P., will cause a division between the "extremes" and the "moderates". The "moderates" are in the majority in the South, but the "extremists" are the ones that are being heard. If the "moderates" would take a stand, in Mr. Rosenblatt's opinion, it ultimately would be supported against the Faubus or "extreme" position.

Governor Faubus' attempt to deny "the doctrine of inevitability" was another important point discussed by Mr. Rosenblatt. He believes that the Southern politicians accepted the inevitability of integration, but that they were trying to delay it. Governor Faubus and his more extreme colleagues were trying to prove that "perhaps Civil Rights were not inevitable". Faubus "didn't brandish a gun, but tried to shoot it", is Mr. Rosenblatt's conclusion on Governor Faubus' position.

The Negroes, who comprise a larger number of the voting South, will be eligible to vote in the forthcoming elections. These votes will be veered away from the Democrats and toward the Republican party. That is the main reason for the political seriousness of the problem. Governor Faubus in his "polarization" tried to unite the

white South behind his extremist element and thus start a third party which possible could cause an election which would be brought to the House of Representatives, if neither party received a majority. The unity almost worked because of the introduction of federal troops into Little Rock. It did not succeed because the majority of the South is not behind the extremist movement. Mr. Rosenblatt especially made clear the point that the South is not responsible for the reactions of the people of Little Rock involved in the opposition to the integration of schools. He cited examples of racial riots in the North to prove that the geographic location is more important than the people involved.

One of the real dangers brought about by Little Rock's situation was to our foreign policy. Mr. Rosenblatt contends that "the southerners' strongest proponents of massive resistance take an isolationist position" when voting on American foreign policy. These "protectionists" are not necessarily from the South. There are some Northern congressmen who agree with this same position.

The solution to the problem will be borne by the intellectuals of the present younger generation, according to Mr. Rosenblatt. They will take American policy out of the "amug complacency" stage and into a definite stand on important domestic and foreign issues.

Current Events

Continued from Page 3

many there is a definite association of ideologies with the various parties, and that in order to change parties, everyone, including the students, must sacrifice his basic beliefs.

Other participants were Sheila Dowling (Canada), Marianne Lorenz (Italy), and Sayoko Kodera (Japan).

Chapel

Chapel service for this Sunday will be in the form of a Quaker meeting. Several Friends from this area have been invited to join us. They are Miss McBride, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Michels, Mrs. Elizabeth Gray Vining, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Joel Cadbury, and Mr. Allen Terrell.

For those students who are not familiar with the Quaker meeting, a brief description follows. The meeting is to be entered in a spirit of worship. It officially begins when those on the facing bench take their places. The meeting is a period of silence and meditation. Ideally, there should occur a "centering" or "gathering" of the meeting when everyone's meditations become focused on the same general theme. It is not rare in meetings of experienced Quakers to find that when a person stands up to speak, he answers questions in the minds of others in the meeting.

This is called "speaking to their condition". This may not occur, however, at one's first Quaker meeting, as it requires a certain sensitivity which is ordinarily developed only after taking part in several meetings. In any case, there is value also in individual meditations. As a signal that the meeting is over, the Friends on the facing bench shake hands with the person sitting next to them.

Letter

Continued from Page 2

ists, and vegetative. Instead, we should feel free to follow our conscience, participate if we enjoy doing so, abstain if we would rather not do so. Traditions lose their meaning if those participating do so out of a sense of duty, a need to "follow the herd," rather than through genuine enthusiasm. But ye sophomores, Hell Week does sound like fun!

Alex VanWessem '61

The Bald Primadonna

Continued from Page 1

rities hadn't "understood." They were promised a bald primadonna; they weren't shown a bald primadonna. They felt cheated—that's what they couldn't forgive.

There are some people who are in this way belabored by their intelligence. They feel it within themselves like a little Spartan fox. It is starved, cruel, unappeasable; it must always be fed and they tremble at the idea that one day it might expire. That will be the day when they find no answer to the maniacal question: "What is it about?" They are good folks who have a horror of photographs without captions, of Japanese films without subtitles, and of eclipses of the moon that are not visible in Paris.

In accepting to write this preface or anti-preface to the first volume of the plays of Eugene Ionesco, I realize very well that I have taken on the responsibility of explaining the pleasures, not suspicious at all, but frank ones, not of "intelligence", but of sensation, not of "analysis", but of imagination, that I experienced at the performance and then during the reading of each one of the works of Eugene Ionesco. I can say very exactly why his plays please me: It is because his characters keep looking like us—like the celebrities, as well as like me—in profile—because it is our own profile which he launches with such spirit into these unforeseen adventures, whose very appearance is unforeseen, and then because we recognize these adventures as more real than any that could actually have happened to us. It is not a psychological theatre, it is not a symbolical theatre, it is not a social theatre, nor poetic, nor surrealist. It does not have a ready made epithet—it is a theatre made to measure, but I see that I will lose face if I do not give it

a name. For me it is a theatre of adventure. It is cloak-and-dagger theatre, as illogical as *Fantomas*, as improbable as *Treasure Island*, and as irrational as *The Three Musketeers*. But like them it is poetical and burlesque, exciting and entrancing. It is constantly violating the rules of the game.

The plays of Eugene Ionesco are certainly the strangest and the most spontaneous which have appeared since the war. Seated in the audience at a performance, face to face with the author, I can never guess from which quarter the shots will come, nor where they will hit me, but I realize with joy that I have opposing me a marksman as spectacular as Buffalo Bill. I do not know whether he has used a "system" to strike me so hard, so accurately, and so rapidly. I don't think about it and I care less. The moment of autopsy, so dear to the celebrities, will come for him, and it could be then that the little fox of analysis, at present so terribly vexed, will find the "explanation" and will lick its chops in its newfound theory. I am certain that the reading of this thesis will give as much joy to Ionesco as his own works now give to me."

Movies

BRYN MAWR

Nov. 6—The Colditz Story.
Nov. 7, 8, 9—Jeanne Eagles.
Nov. 10, 11—Night Passage and Chicago Confidential.
Nov. 12—The Green Man.

ARDMORE

Nov. 6-9—The Day of Triumph.
Nov. 10-12—The Land Unknown and Quantex.

Nov. 13—Jet Pilot.

SUBURBAN

Nov. 6-9—The Happy Road.
Nov. 10-12—Woman of the River and The Brothers Rico.

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(A Freud in the hand is worth two in the bush!)

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. Do you chase butterflies in preference to other creatures of Nature? | YES | NO |
| 2. Do you believe that making money is evil? | | |
| 3. Do you think Italian movie actresses are over-rated? (Women not expected to answer this question.) | | |
| 4. Do you buy only the things you can afford? | | |
| 5. Do you think there's anything as important as taste in a cigarette? | | |
| 6. Do you feel that security is more desirable than challenge? | | |
| 7. Do you refer to a half-full glass as "half-empty"? | | |
| 8. Do you think fads and fancy stuff can ever take the place of mildness and flavor in a cigarette? | | |

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